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DIALOG(R) File 352: Derwent WPI
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  WPI Acc No: 1995-839694/199544
Composite non-woven fabric for leak preventive sheets, diapers, etc - is
composed of non-woven fabric with laminated sheet having embossed pattern
   and has improved flexibility
Patent Assignee: NIPPON VILENE KK (NIVL )
  Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:
  Patent No
JP 7232409
JP 3353995
                              Kind
                                             Date
                                                             Applicat No
                                                                                                         Date
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                                A 19950905 JP 9450017
B2 20021209 JP 9450017
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  Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 9450017 A 19940224
  Patent Details:
  Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC JP 7232409 A 4 B32B-027/12 JP 3353995 B2 4 B32B-027/12
                                                                             Filing Notes
                                             4 B32B-027/12
                                                                            Previous Publ. patent JP 7232409
  Abstract (Basic): JP 7232409 A
         A composite non-woven fabric is composed of a non-woven fabric and a sheet. The sheet has an embossed pattern. ] Also claimed are: (a) the prodn. of the composite non-woven fabric, where a sheet is laminated onto a stretchable non-woven fabric while tension is applied to the fabric and where an emboss pattern is formed on the sheet; (b) the prodn. of the composite non-woven fabric, where a latent crimping property non-woven fabric is heat treated to be crimped, tension is applied to the non-woven fabric and a sheet is laminated onto the fabric and an emboss pattern is formed on the sheet; and (c) a prodn. where a sheet is laminated to a latent crimping property non-woven fabric. and heated to be crimped whereby an emboss pattern is formed on
         fabric, and heated to be crimped whereby an emboss pattern is formed on
          the sheet.
                 USE - The composite non-woven fabric is useful for leak-preventive sts, diapers, diaper covers, surgical clothings, rain coats etc.
ADVANTAGE - The non-woven fabric has improved flexibility, good
         sheets.
         hand, mat effect, and slight stretchability.
                 Dwg. 0/0
Derwent Class: A96: D22; F04; P32; P73
International Patent Class (Main): B32B-027/12
International Patent Class (Additional): A61F-013/66; B32B-015/14;
     D04H-001/06: D06C-023/04
DIALOG(R) File 352: Derwent WPI
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008312013
WPI Acc No: 1990-199014/199026
Nonwoven sheet prodn. for panels of cars — by applying high pressure columnar flow to laminate of shrinkable and nonshrinkable fibre web Patent Assignee: MIYAZAKI T (MIYA-I) Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:
                            Rind
Patent No.
                                          Date
                                     Date Applicat No
19900522 JP 88286118
                                                                                         Kind
                                                                                                       Date
                                                                                                                          Week
JP 2133641
                              A
                                                                                           A 19881112 199026 B
Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 88286118 A 19881112
Abstract (Basic): JP 2133641 A
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Nonwoven sheet prodn. comrpises applying a high pressure columnar flow to a laminate of a shrinkable fibre web and nonshrinkable fibre web. to unify the webs, and forming a nonshrinkable film on the

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nonshrinkable fibre web.
                 USE - For making interior sheets and panels or cars. (6pp Dwg. No
  Derwent Class: A95; F04; P73
  International Patent Class (Additional): B32B-005/26; D04H-001/48
  8/7/3
DIALOG(R) File 352: Derwent WPI
   (c) 2003 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.
  WPI Acc No: 1989-036177/198905
  Crepe-like nonwoven fabric with good shape stability - comprises treating intertwined thermally shrinkable and non-shrinkable fibres with high
  pressure fluid
 Patent Assignee: SHINWA KK (SHIN-N)
Number of Countries: OOI Number of Patents: OO2
Patent Family:
Patent No Kind Date Applicat No Kind
                                     Date Applicat No
19881216 JP 87140531
19971029 JP 87140531
                                                                                      Kind
                                                                                                   Date
                                                                                                                     Week
  JP 63309657
JP 2670673
                              A 19881216
B2 19971029
                                                                                                19870604
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                                                                                                                  199748
 Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 87140531 A 19870604
 Patent Details
 Patent No Kind Lan Pg
                                               Main IPC
                                                                        Filing Notes
       63309657
 JP 2670673
                                          3 DO4H-001/46
                                                                      Previous Publ. patent JP 63309657
Abstract (Basic): JP 63309657 A

The crepe-like nonwoven fabric with good form stability is a binder-free nonwoven fabric composed of (a) 5-90 wt.% of thermally shrinkable fibre and (b) 10-95 wt.% of non-shrinkable fibre. The shrinkable fibre (a) and the non-shrinkable fibre (b) are closely intertwined together by treating with a columnar flow of high pressure fluid; and many random ribs are formed on the nonwoven fabric surface by heat treatment to cause shrinkage of the fibre (a) and consequential bending of the fibre (b).

USE/ADVANTAGE - The nonwoven fabric is applicable to towel- and underwear use. By the high-pressure fluid treatment of blended nonwoven fabric, improved strength and form stability are obtained without of0
                0/0
Derwent Class: A11: A23: A94: F04
International Patent Class (Main): D04H-001/46
International Patent Class (Additional): D04H-001/42: D04H-001/48
DIALOG (R) File 352: Derwent WPI
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007755301
WPI Acc No: 1989-020413/198903
Textured press—or vacuum—formed sheet — comprises skin with emboss textured pattern and nonwoven polyester sheet Patent Assignee: ASAHI CHEM IND CO LTD (ASAH ) Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:
                          Kind
Patent No
                                        Date
                                                       Applicat No
JP 87131291
                                                                                                                   Week
JP 63296936
JP 2592452
                                   19881205
                            A 19881200 JF 87131291
B2 19970319 JP 87131291
                                                                                              19870529
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                                                                                                                 199716
Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 87131291 A 19870529
Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg
JP 63296936 A 9
                                                Main IPC
                                                                       Filing Notes
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JP 2133641A

1. Title of the Invention

Process of Producing Nonwoven Sheet

2. Claims

A process of producing a nonwoven sheet characterized by comprising directing a high-pressure columnar flow of fluid against a laminate of a shrinkable fiber web containing thermally shrinkable fiber and a non-shrinkable fiber web which does not substantially shrink at a temperature at which the thermally shrinkable fiber shrinks to unite the shrinkable fiber web and the non-shrinkable fiber web, forming a film which does not substantially shrink at a temperature at which the thermally shrinkable fiber shrinks on the non-shrinkable fiber web side, and causing the shrinkable fiber web to shrink.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention

This invention relates to a process of producing a nonwoven sheet excellent in stretchability, drapability, surface appearance, suitability to napping, and the like and suitable for use as an interior material of a car, etc., a base for medical use, a base of artificial leather, a disposable outer garment, and so forth.

[Prior Art and Problems that the Invention is to Solve]

Nonwoven fabric coated or laminated with a synthetic resin film has been used as automotive trim and linings. Sheeting of this kind possesses both the cushioning properties

of the nonwoven fabric and the wearability of the synthetic resin film and is usable for various applications.

However, because a synthetic resin film is inferior to nonwoven fabric in flexibility and adaptability, the resulting sheet fails to exhibit the flexibility and adaptability of the nonwoven fabric, only to provide a paper-like texture. Besides, the synthetic resin film, used as a surfacing material, gives a flat and monotonous appearance, which is insufficient for decorative applications as interior trim and linings.

The present inventors have researched various combinations of nonwoven fabrics and synthetic resin films. They have found as a result that a nonwoven sheet having a decorative pattern on its surface can be obtained by subjecting a specific nonwoven fabric to a specific treatment without impairing flexibility and adaptability of the nonwoven fabric. The present invention has been completed based on this finding. [Means for Solving the Problems and Effect]

The present invention relates to a process of producing a nonwoven sheet characterized by comprising directing a high-pressure columnar flow of fluid against a laminate of a shrinkable fiber web containing thermally shrinkable fiber and a non-shrinkable fiber web which does not substantially shrink at a temperature at which the thermally shrinkable fiber shrinks to unite the shrinkable fiber web and the non-shrinkable fiber web, forming a film which does not substantially shrink at a

temperature at which the thermally shrinkable fiber shrinks on the non-shrinkable fiber web side, and causing the shrinkable fiber web to shrink.

The process of the present invention begins with preparation of a laminate of a shrinkable fiber web and a non-shrinkable fiber web.

The shrinkable fiber web contains thermally shrinkable fiber. Thermally shrinkable fiber shrinks on heat application (and, if needed, water application). Thermally shrinkable fiber which can be used includes commonly employed thermoplastic fibers, particularly highly drawn thermoplastic fibers, such as polyvinyl chloride fiber, polypropylene fiber, highly shrinkable modacrylic fiber, highly shrinkable polyester fiber, and polyvinyl alcohol fiber. The proportion of the thermally shrinkable fiber in the shrinkable fiber web is selected arbitrarily so as to result in a desired area shrinkage percentage. It is preferably more than about 50% by weight, still preferably 70% by weight or more. Most preferably, the shrinkable fiber web is made solely of thermally shrinkable fiber.

The shrinkable fiber web form includes staple fiber fleece, continuous filament fleece, knitted fabric, and woven fabric. The fleece may be random or cross-laid fiber fleece, in which the constituent fibers, e.g., staple fibers, are randomly laid or cross-laid, or unidirectional fiber fleece in

which the constituent fibers are laid in one direction. From the standpoint of shrinking efficiency, productivity, and product width control, it is preferred to concentrate shrinkage development in one direction. Accordingly, it is advisable to use unidirectional fiber fleece as a shrinkable fiber web. The warp and weft of the knitted or woven fabric may be both yarn of thermally shrinkable fiber, or either one of them may be yarn of thermally shrinkable fiber. Knitted or woven fabric of which either one of the warp and weft is yarn of thermally shrinkable fiber is preferred for concentrating the shrinkage development in one direction.

The non-shrinkable fiber web is a web that does not substantially shrink at temperatures at which the thermally shrinkable fiber of the shrinkable fiber web shrinks. The fiber making up the non-shrinkable fiber web is selected arbitrarily taking the shrinkage temperature of the thermally shrinkable fiber as a parameter. Useful fibers include non-thermoplastic natural fibers or regenerated fibers and thermoplastic fibers having relatively high shrinkage temperatures. The non-shrinkable fiber web may contain thermally fusible fiber as long as the non-shrinkable fiber web does not substantially shrink at the shrinkage temperature of the thermally shrinkable fiber. It is also possible for the non-shrinkable fiber web to be made solely of thermally fusible fiber.

The non-shrinkable fiber web form includes staple fiber

fleece, continuous filament fleece, knitted fabric, and woven fabric. It is desirable for the constituent fibers of the non-shrinkable fiber web to have as small a fineness as possible. The non-shrinkable fiber web which is made up of finer fibers will provide a more satisfactory surface condition in favor of appearance and suitability to napping after shrinkage of the shrinkable fiber web.

The shrinkable fiber web and the non-shrinkable fiber web are superposed on each other to form a laminate. The laminate may have a two-ply structure composed of one shrinkable fiber web and one non-shrinkable fiber web or a multi-ply structure including a three-ply structure composed of a pair of non-shrinkable fiber webs and one shrinkable fiber web interposed therebetween.

A high-pressure columnar flow of fluid is applied to the laminate. A high-pressure columnar flow of fluid is a stream of incompressible fluid jetted through a small-diametered orifice under high pressure. Specifically, it is a water jet spouted through an orifice of about 0.1 to 0.2 cm in diameter under a pressure of 10 to 150 kg/cm². Such a high-pressure columnar flow of fluid applied to the laminate moves the fibers constituting the thermally shrinkable fiber web and the non-shrinkable fiber web and mutually and closely intermingles neighboring fibers. As a result, the fibers of the shrinkable fiber web and those of the non-shrinkable fiber web are closely

entangled across the layer interface to provide a unitary web.

A film is then formed on the non-shrinkable fiber web side of the unitary web. A synthetic resin film is usually used. A preferred thickness of the film is smaller than about 50 μ . A film thicker than 50 μ tends to be too stiff to develop fine wrinkles after shrinkage treatment. It is necessary to use a film that does not substantially shrink at temperatures at which the thermally shrinkable fiber shrinks. Accordingly, it is preferred to use a synthetic resin film having an extremely low crystallinity (amorphous) or a high-melting film. Film formation on the non-shrinkable fiber web side is carried out by, for example, laminating the non-shrinkable fiber web side with a film or coating a synthetic resin solution to the non-shrinkable fiber web side by spraying or other coating methods.

The film formed on the non-shrinkable fiber web side may be either porous or non-porous. The film may be a functional one, such as a water-repellant film, a moisture-permeable waterproof film, a gas barrier film, a bacterium barrier film, a chemical-resistant film, a hiding film or anti-contamination film.

After film formation, heat (and, if necessary, water) is applied to the shrinkable fiber web to shrink the thermally shrinkable fiber thereby to shrink the shrinkable fiber web. Since the non-shrinkable fiber web and the film do not shrink,

fine wrinkles develop on the film surface to make a crepe-like texture. The area shrinkage percentage of the shrinkable fiber web is preferably 30% or more. An area shrinkage percentage less than 30% tends to be too low to develop fine wrinkles on the film surface. Heat application to the shrinkable fiber web is effected by dry heating or wet heating. Employable heating units include a hot air oven, an infrared heating oven, and a hot water bath.

If desired, the resulting nonwoven sheet can be subjected to a desired post-treatment. For example, the film surface with a large number of wrinkles may be scratched with a brush, etc. or rubbed against itself to destroy mainly the projections of the wrinkles thereby raising the fibers of the shrinkable fiber web.

[Examples]

EXAMPLE 1

Cross-laid fiber fleece (non-shrinkable fiber web) made of 100 wt% polyester fiber (1.0 denier; 38 mm long) and having a basis weight of 25 g/m² was superposed on unidirectional fiber fleece (shrinkable fiber web) consisting of 70 wt% polyvinyl chloride fiber (thermally shrinkable fiber; 2.0 denier; 51 cm long) and 30 wt% rayon fiber and having a basis weight of 15 g/m². Water flows jetted from a nozzle having 1000 orifices per meter each having a diameter of 0.2 mm were directed against the non-shrinkable fiber web side of the laminate web twice under

a pressure of 75 kg/cm² and three times under a pressure of 100 kg/cm^2 . As a result, the neighboring constituent fibers were closely entangled to firmly unite the shrinkable fiber web and the non-shrinkable fiber web. The moving speed of the laminate web was 10 m/min.

Water was removed from the unitary web by suction. A synthetic resin solution comprising a polyacrylate elastomer as a main component and, in addition, a blue pigment, titanium oxide, a water-repellant, etc. was applied to the non-shrinkable fiber web side by foam coating method and dried at 60°C to form a 10 μ thick film which was air-permeable and excellent in resistance against water pressure and repellency against water and oil.

After the film formation, the web was heat treated in a dry heat oven at 150° C to cause the shrinkable fiber web to shrink 40% in the machine direction (area shrinkage percentage: 40%) to obtain a nonwoven sheet having a basis weight of 70 g/m². The nonwoven sheet had a great number of fine wrinkles on its film side to provide a crepe-like appearance.

The nonwoven sheet exhibited water repellency and bacterium barrier properties and had flexibility and stretchability to provide a good fit to a wearer. Therefore, it was suited for use as a base of a surgery gown comfortable to wear.

EXAMPLE 2

Cross-laid fleece (non-shrinkable fiber web) made of 100 wt% thermally fusible polyolefin fiber (2.0 denier; 51 mm long) and having a basis weight of 15 g/m² was superposed on unidirectional fiber fleece (shrinkable fiber web) made of 100 wt% polypropylene fiber (thermally shrinkable fiber; 1.5 denier; 51 cm long) and having a basis weight of 15 g/m². The resulting laminate web was treated with water jets in the same manner as in Example 1. As a result, the constituent fibers were closely entangled, and the shrinkable fiber web and the non-shrinkable fiber web were firmly united.

A 20μ thick polyolefin film having moisture permeability, waterproofness, chemical resistance, and hiding properties was superposed on the non-shrinkable fiber web side and united with the laminate web by hot calendering.

After the film formation, the shrinkable fiber web side was irradiated with far infrared light by means of a far infrared heater to cause the shrinkable fiber web to shrink 40% in the machine direction (area shrinkage percentage: 40%) to obtain a nonwoven sheet having a basis weight of 83 g/m^2 . The nonwoven sheet was crepe-like with a great number of fine wrinkles on its film side.

The nonwoven sheet had flexibility and stretchability to provide a good fit to a wearer and was suited for use as a base of work clothes for, for example, crop-dusting operation or a base of disposable garments for events or leisure.

EXAMPLE 3

Cross-laid fleece (non-shrinkable fiber web) made of 100 wt% dividual fiber (2.0 denier; 51 mm long) and having a basis weight of 50 g/m² was superposed on unidirectional fiber fleece (shrinkable fiber web) made of 100 wt% polyester fiber (thermally shrinkable fiber; 1.5 denier; 51 cm long) and having a basis weight of 25 g/m² to prepare a laminate web. The dividual fiber was to split easily into 12 fine fibers, 6 nylon fibers and 6 polyester fibers, when treated with water jets.

Water flows jetted from a nozzle having 1000 orifices per meter each having a diameter of 0.2 mm were directed against the non-shrinkable fiber web side twice under a pressure of 75 kg/cm² and ten times under a pressure of 100 kg/cm². As a result, the dividual fibers in the non-shrinkable fiber web split into very fine fibers, and the very fine fibers and the constituent fibers of the shrinkable fiber web were closely entangled to firmly unite the shrinkable fiber web and the non-shrinkable fiber web. The moving speed of the laminate web was 5 m/min. Since the non-shrinkable fiber web was made mainly of the very fine fibers, the unitary web was dense and felt delicate.

The unitary web was dyed in a manner conventionally employed for nylon fiber and polyester fiber. Thereafter, a resin solution mainly comprising a polyurethane elastomer was applied to the non-shrinkable fiber web side by paste coating

method to form a 10 μ thick film.

After the film formation, the web was heat treated in a dry heat oven at 180°C to cause the shrinkable fiber web to shrink 50% in the machine direction (area shrinkage percentage: 50%) to obtain a nonwoven sheet having a basis weight of 150 g/m². The nonwoven sheet was crepe-like with a great number of fine wrinkles on its film side. Lightly scratching the film side of the nonwoven sheet with a brush easily gave a suede-like raised sheet with a uniform and lush nap, which was suited for use as artificial leather or automotive linings.

EXAMPLE 4

Unidirectional fiber fleece (shrinkable fiber web) made of 100 wt% polyvinyl alcohol fiber (thermally shrinkable fiber; 1.5 denier; 51 mm long) and having a basis weight of 25 g/m² was prepared. The polyvinyl alcohol fiber had a maximum shrinkage percentage of 60% in water at 85°C.

Separately, cross-laid fiber fleece made of 100 wt% aramid fiber dope-dyed beige (1.25 denier; 38 mm long) and having a basis weight of 25 g/m² was superposed on both sides of plain-woven fabric made of #40 single aramid yarn dope-dyed beige in weft and #20 eight-ply aramid yarn dope-dyed beige in warp and having 15 picks/inch in weft and 8 picks/inch in warp to prepare three-layered web as a non-shrinkable fiber web.

The non-shrinkable fiber web was superposed on the shrinkable fiber web to prepare a laminate web. Water flows

jetted from a nozzle having 1000 orifices per meter each having a diameter of 0.2 mm were directed against the non-shrinkable fiber web side of the laminate web three times under a pressure of 75 kg/cm² and against the shrinkable fiber web side three times under a pressure of 75 kg/cm². As a result, the dope-dyed aramid fibers were closely entangled with the plain-woven fabric, and the polyvinyl alcohol fibers were closely entangled with the dope-dyed aramid fibers to firmly unite the shrinkable fiber web and the non-shrinkable fiber web. The moving speed of the laminate web was 5 m/min.

Water was removed from the unitary web by suction. A synthetic resin solution comprising a polyacrylate elastomer as a main component and small amounts of a soil resistant agent, a water-repellant, etc. was sprayed onto the non-shrinkable fiber web side and dried at 60°C to form a 5 μ thick porous film.

After the film formation, the web was floated on hot water at 90°C with the shrinkable fiber web side down to cause the shrinkable fiber web to shrink. Subsequently, the polyvinyl alcohol fiber was removed by dissolving. The web was dewatered and dried to obtain a nonwoven sheet having a basis weight of 310 g/m^2 . The shrinkable fiber web 50% shrank only in the machine direction (area shrinkage percentage: 50%).

The resulting nonwoven sheet had ribs extending in the transverse direction which were formed by wavy distortion of the thicker warp yarn. The nonwoven sheet also had a large

number of fine wrinkles formed between adjacent ribs by the shrinkage of the polyvinyl alcohol fibers to provide a crepe-like texture. Therefore, it had a unique appearance and flame resistance and was suited for use as an interior trim or linings of an aircraft.

[Effect of the Invention]

The nonwoven sheet production process according to the present invention comprises directing a high-pressure columnar flow of fluid against a laminate web composed of a shrinkable fiber web and a non-shrinkable fiber web, forming a film on the non-shrinkable fiber web side of the resulting unitary web, and causing the shrinkable fiber web to shrink. The resulting nonwoven sheet has a crepe-like texture with a large number of fine wrinkles on the film surface thereof. It is excellent in flexibility, stretchability, and adaptability and has a unique surface condition.

If a binder-bonded web or a fiber-bonded web is used as a unitary web, intermingling and binding between the fibers constituting the non-shrinkable fiber web and the fibers constituting the shrinkable fiber web are so loose that the unitary web would separate at the layer interface when the shrinkable fiber web shrinks, resulting in a failure to obtain an integral nonwoven sheet. If a binder is used in an increased amount in an attempt to bind the constituent fibers firmly and to prevent layer separation, the shrinkable fiber web would meet

great resistance to shrinkage, resulting in a failure to achieve sufficient shrinkage. If a needle-punched web is used as a unitary web, the non-shrinkable fiber web would have poor surface smoothness compared with the unitary web prepared by applying a high-pressure columnar fluid flow. This will make it difficult to form a thin film on the non-shrinkable fiber web. Besides, because a web capable of being needle-punched must have a basis weight of at least 100 g/m^2 , it is difficult to prepare a needle-punched web having as small a basis weight as that obtainable by applying a high-pressure columnar fluid flow.

If a film is formed directly on the shrinkable fiber web without laying the non-shrinkable fiber web therebetween, the film would become just wavy over all without forming a great number of fine wrinkles, resulting in a failure to obtain a crepe-like nonwoven sheet. If the laminate web composed of shrinkable fiber web and the non-shrinkable fiber web is used without a film, the fibers making up the surface of the non-shrinkable fiber web move easily on shrinkage of the shrinkable fiber web, not forming numerous fine wrinkles but rough wrinkles.

Thus, a crepe-like nonwoven sheet with a large number of fine wrinkles or a nonwoven sheet excellent in flexibility, stretchability and adaptability and having a unique surface condition can first be obtained by the process of the invention.

As demonstrated in Examples, the nonwoven sheet of the invention is suited for use as an interior material of a car, etc., a base for medical use, a base of artificial leather, a disposable outer garment, and so forth.

⑩ 日本国特許庁(JP)

⑩特許出願公開

⑫ 公 開 特 許 公 報 (A) 平2-133641

50 Int. Cl. 5

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Α 7438-4L 7016-4F 7438-4L C

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数 1 (全6頁)

劉発明の名称

⑩代 理

不織シートの製造方法

②特 願 昭63-286118

茂樹

@出 類 昭63(1988)11月12日

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升理士 奥村

明 細 恕

1. 発明の名称

不様シートの製造方法

2. 特許請求の範囲

熱収縮性繊維を含有する収縮性繊維ウェブ塔と 該熱収縮性繊維が収縮する温度では実質的に収縮 しない非収縮性繊維ウェブ間とを積緩した積層の ェブに高圧柱状波を施して、故収縮性繊維ウェブ 関と該非収縮性繊維ウェブ樹とを一体化し、次い で核非収縮性機雑ウェブ層面に海熱収縮性糖維が 収縮する温度では実質的に収縮しないフィルムを 形成した後、袋収縮性繊維ウェブ膜を収縮させる ことを特徴とする不識シートの製造方法。

3. 発明の詳細な説明

【産業上の利用分野】

本発明は、麻餅用内数材、インテリア用内数材。 医规用基布、合成皮革用基布、简易外衣等层好通 に用いられる不識シートの製造方法に関し、機能 面において仲稲性、ドレーブ性、表面な匠性、起 毛適性等に優れた不織シートの製造方法に関する

ものである.

【従来の技術及び発明が解決しようとする課題】 従来より、自動車の車両用内装材等として、不 織布に合成樹脂型フィルムをコーティングやらミ ネート等の手段で貼合したシートが用いられてい る。これは、不職布の持つクッション性と合成樹 脂製フィルムの持つ耐摩耗性を具現したシートで あり、各種の用途に適用しうるものである。

しかしながら、合成樹脂製フィルムは不機布に 比べて、柔軟性及び融通性に劣るため、得られた シートは不機布の栗軟性及び融通性を発現しえず、 ペーパーライクな風合になってしまうという欠点 があった。また、妻頃に合成樹脂製フィルムが現 れるので、平坦で面白みのない表面状態を示し、 内装材等の装飾的用途に用いるのには不十分であ るという欠点があった。

そこで、本発明者は各種の不能布と合成樹脂製 フィルムとを貼合し樅々研究した精果、ある特定 の不進布に特定の処理を施すことにより、不機布 の条伙性及び融通性を寄することなく且つ表頃に 装飾的模様を持つ不織シートが得られることを見出し、本発明に到達したのである。

【課題を解決するための手段及び作用】

即ち本免明は、無収縮性機雑を含有する収縮性機 構立エブ層と該無収縮性機雑が収縮する温度で は実質的に収縮しない非収縮性機維カェブ層と該 を関した積層ウェブに高圧症状流を施して、 を関した積層ウェブに該非収縮性機維ウェブ層と該 が性機維ウェブ層と該非収縮性機維ウェブ層面には 一体化し、次いで接非収縮性機維ウェブ層面には ないフィルムを形成した後、該収縮性機能ンプ が収縮性機とする不機シートの製 造方法に関するものである。

本苑明においては、まず収縮性繊維ウェブ層と 非収縮性繊維ウェブ層とを積層した積層ウェブを 準備する。

収縮性繊維ウェブ層は熱収縮性機能を含有している。 無収縮性機嫌とは、熱(及び必要により水分)を与えることにより収縮を発現する繊維である。熱収縮性機能としては、……強に使用されてい

品の申管理等の点から好ましく、従って収縮性機 難ウェブ層としては一方向性機雑フリースを採用 するのが好ましい。隔機物の場合は、経糸及び結 糸の両者とも無収縮性機雑よりなる糸を用いても よいし、経糸又は綿糸のみに無収縮性機能よりな る糸を用いてもよい。しかし、後者の調機物の方 が収縮の発現を一方向に集中させることができる ので好ましい。

る無可塑性繊維、特に高延伸を施した然可塑性繊維を用いることができる。具体的には、ポリプロピレン繊維、高収縮モダクリル繊維、高収縮ポリエステル繊維、ポリピニルアルコール繊維等を用いることができる。収むは、アルコール繊維等を用いることができる。収むは、が望の面積収縮率が得られるように任意に設定しずの重量がほとい。最も好ましくは、熱収縮性繊維100億量%を用いて収縮性繊維ウェブ層を形成するのがよい。

を形成してもよい。

非収縮性繊維ウェブ層としては、ステーツルファイバーを集積した機能フリース、連続フィラメントを集積した機能フリース、或いは編織物の特度 用いられる。なお、非収縮性繊維ウェブ層の構成 繊維の機度は細いほど好ましい。機度が細いと、 収縮性繊維ウェブ層が収縮した後の非収縮性機 ウェブ層の表面状態が発度であり、裏面意匠性や 起毛過性の面で優れているからである。

収縮性繊維ウェブ層と非収縮性繊維ウェブ層を 積層して積層ウェブを形成する。積層の仕方とし ては、一枚の収縮性繊維ウェブ層と一枚の非収縮 性繊維ウェブ層とを積層して二層積層ウェブ等とし てもよいし、一枚の収縮性ウェブの両面に非収縮 性繊維ウェブを積層して三層積層ウェブ等として もよい。

この税圏ウェブに高圧柱状流を施す。高圧柱状流とは、微細な直径のオリフィス孔を通して高圧で非圧縮性の流体を噴出させて得られるものである。具体的には、孔径0.1~0.2mのオリフィス

から10~150kg/cdの圧力で水を取出させて得られるものである。この高圧柱状態を積層ウェブに 施すと、収縮性繊維ウェブ層中の熱収縮性繊維等 の構成繊維及び非収縮性繊維ウェブ層中の構成機 継が運動し、隣接する他の構成機維と緊密に絡合 する。この結果、収縮性繊維ウェブ層と非収縮性 繊維ウェブ層との層間において、各種成繊維が襞 密に絡合し、層間が緊密に接合し一体化したウェ ブが得られる。

次に、この一体化ウェブの非収縮性繊維ウェブ 関而にフィルムを形成する。フィルムとしては、 一般的に合成樹脂製フィルムが用いられ、その厚 きは50 m 程度以下であるのが好ましい。フィルム の厚さが50 m を超えると、フィルムの剛性が大き くなって、収縮処理後における微細な側凸が発現 しにくくなる傾向が生じる。また、このフィルム は熱収縮性繊維が収縮する温度では実質的に結晶化 度の極めて低い(非晶質)合成樹脂性フィルム 高融点フィルムを用いるのが好ましい。フィルム

議園な凹凸が発現しにくくなるという傾向を生じる。なお、収縮性機能ウェブ圏に然を与える方法としては、乾熱法又は滞然法が採用され、装置としては熱風オーブン、赤外線ヒークー炉、熱水バス等が採用される。

このようにして得られた不識シートには、所望の後加工を施すことができる。例えば、フィルム表面に形成された多数の微細な凹凸をブラシ等で接り吸いはもみ加工を施し、主として凸部を破壊して収縮性繊維ウェブ層中の構成機維を起毛させることもできる。

【实施例】

実施例 1

熱収縮性繊維として2.0デュール、51mmのポリ塩化ビニル繊維70項量%と、1.5デニール、51mmのレーコン繊維30電量%とからなる目付15g/ボの一方向性繊維フリース(収縮性繊維ウェブ幣)の上に、1.0デニール、38mmのポリエステル繊維100項量%からなる目付25g/ボのクロスレイフリース(非収縮性繊維ウェブ層)を積勝した積度

を非収縮性繊維ウェブ層面に形成する方法としては、フィルムを非収縮性繊維ウェブ層面に貼合(ラミネーション) する方法、合成樹脂の溶液を 塗布(コーティング) する方法、合成樹脂の溶液 を順務(スプレー) する方法等が用いられる。

非収縮性繊維カェブ層面に形成されるフィルムは、無孔フィルムであってもよいし、有孔フィルムであってもよいし、有孔フィルムであってもよい。また、フィルムとして扱水性フィルム、透湿防水性フィルム、ガスパリヤー性フィルム、関源品性フィルム・防汚性フィルム等各種の機能性フィルムを用いることもできる。

フィルム形成後、収縮性繊維ウェブ層に無(及び必要により水分)を与え、無収縮性繊維を収縮させて収縮性繊維ウェブ層を収縮させる。この際、非収縮性繊維ウェブ層及びフィルムは収縮しないので、フィルム要面には微細な凹凸が発現しクレープ状となる。収縮性繊維ウェブ層の面積収縮率は、30%以上が好ましい。面積収縮率が30%未満であると、収縮の程度が少なく、フィルム裏面に

ウェブを作成した。この積層ウェブに、オリフィス終0.2mm、オリフィス数1000個/mであるノズルを用いて、非収縮性機能ウェブ層側から75kg/dの圧力で2回及び100kg/cdの圧力で3回、水柱流を施した。この結果、構成機能間が緊密に絡合され、収縮性機能ウェブ層と非収縮機能ウェブ層が強固に一体化した。なお、この時の格層ウェブの移動速度は10m/分であった。

得られた一体化ウェブから水分を吸引除去した後、非収縮性機種ウェブ層面に下記の処理液をフェームコーティング法で堕布し、60℃で乾燥したところ、非収縮機種ウェブ層面に通気性があって見つ耐水圧性及び複水機油性に優れた厚さ10μのフィルムが形成された。処理液は、ポリアクリレートエラストマーを主体とし、他に骨色飼料、酸化チクン、積水剤等を含有する合成樹脂溶液である。

フィルム形成した後、150℃の乾熱オープン中で熱処理し、収縮性繊維ウェブ膜を経方间にだけ40%収縮(節積収額率40%)させ、目付70g/㎡

の不嫌シートを得た。この不確シートは、フィルム 町に 敬細な凹凸が多数形成されてクレープ状となっていた。

この不戦シートは、指水性及び細菌バリヤー性であり、且つ柔軟性及び伸縮性を有して身体へのフィット性に優れている。従って、着用患の良好な手術用がウン装布として好適に使用しうるものであった。

実施例2

熱収縮性機能して1.5デニール、51mのポリプロピレン機能100重量%からなる目付15 g / mの一方向性機能フリース(収縮性機能ウェブ層)の上に、2.0デニール、51mmのポリオレフィン系統融資性機能100減量%からなる目付15 g / mのクロスレイフリース(非収縮性機能ウェブ層)を積度し、積層ウェブを作成した。この精層ウェブ層と動物で水柱流を結して、構成協能間を緊密に絡合させ、収縮性機能ウェブ層と非収縮機能ウェブ層を強固に一体化した。

次に、透湿的水性、耐薬品性、四蔵性等を有す

ース(非収縮性繊維ウェブ層)を積層し、積層ウェブを作成した。なお、この分割機雑は、水柱波を施すことによって容易に12本に分割され、ナイロン機雑及びポリエステル繊維各々6本づつに分離するものである。

この租所ウェブに、オリフィス祭0.2mm、オリフィス 数1000個/mのノズルを用いて、非収縮地でウェブ原側から75㎏/はの圧力で2回及び100㎏/ではの圧力で10回、水柱流を施した。この結果、非収縮地ウェブ形中の分割機能なられ、且つこの機能をとい、可能の機能をあるため、強密で機能を上体とするものであった。

得られた一体化ウェブを、公知のナイロン機能、ポリエステル機能染色性により染色した。その後、 非収縮機能ウェブ原面にポリウレタンエラストマ るがさ20μのポリオレフィンフィルムを非収納機 難ウェブ層面に置ね、熱カレンダーによってラミ ネートしてフィルムを形成した。

フィルムを形成した後、遠赤外線ヒーターを用いて、収縮性繊維ウェブ層に遠赤外線を照射し、収縮性繊維ウェブ層を経方向にだけ40%収縮(面積収縮率40%)させ、目付83g/ボの不穏シートを得た。この不穏シートは、フィルム面に微細な凹凸が多数形成されてクレーブ状となっていた。

この不織シートは、柔軟性及び伸縮性を有し、 身体へのフィット性に優れており、農変散布時等 の作業着用基布又はイベント、レジャー等におけ る簡易表服用基布として好適に使用しうるもので あった。

実施例3

熱収縮性繊維として1.5デュール、51mの高収 縮性ポリエステル繊維100重量%からなる目付25 g/㎡の一方向性繊維フリース(収縮性繊維ウェ プ層)の上に、2.0デュール、51mmの分割繊維10 0重量%からなる目付50g/㎡のクロスレイフリ

ーを主体とする処理液を用いてベーストコーティング法で整布し、呼さ10 // のフィルムを形成した後、180℃の乾熱オーブン中で熱処理し、収縮性繊維ウェブ層を経方向にだけ50 // で熱処理(面積収縮率50 // の不機シートを得た。この不機シートは、フィルム面に微細な凹凸が多数形成されてクレー面をで観かっていた。この不嫌シートのフィルム面をブラシで繋くなると、容易に均一で豊かな直接後のスエード網の起毛シートが得られ、合成皮革や自動車内軽材として呼吸に使用しうるものであった。

実施例 4

まず、熱収縮性機能として1.5 デニール、51mのポリビニルアルコール機能100重量分からなる目付25g/ボの一方向性フリース(収縮性機能ウェブ層)を準備した。このポリピニルアルコール機能は、水中最大収物率G0%(85℃)である。

次に、24系がベージュ色の40番手単糸原著アラミド繊維糸条で、軽糸が20番手8合糸の同様の原

者アラミド繊維系表で、凡つ打ち込み数が約系15本/インチ、経系8本/インチの平繊物の両面に、ベージュ色の1.25デニール、38mmの原着アラミド繊維100収量%よりなる自付25g/㎡のクロスレイフリースを積度した。この三層構造物を非収縮性繊維ウェブ層とした。

前記の収縮性繊維ウェブ層上に非収縮性繊維ウェブ層を積層した積層ウェブに、オリフィス極0.2m. オリフィス数1000個/mのノズルを用いて、非収縮性機能ウェブ側から75kg/cdの圧力で3回及び収縮性機能ウェブ側から75kg/cdの圧力で3回、水柱液を施した。この結果、原着アラミド繊維は平幾物を緊密に絡合され、変たポリピニルアルコール繊維は原程アラミド繊維と緊密に結構でエブ層と非収縮機能ウェブ層と非収縮機能ウェブ層とは強固に一体化した。なお、この時の積層ウェブの移動速度は5 m/分であった。

得られた一体化ウェブから水分を吸引除去した 後、非収縮性繊維ウェブ層面に下記の処理液を用 いてスプレーコーティング法で塗布し、60℃で妨

【発明の効果】

これが例えば、一体化ウェブとしてパインダーボンドタイプのウェブやファイパーポンドタイプのウェブやファイパーポンドタイプのウェブを採用すると、非収縮性線離ウェブ層の構成機能と収縮性機能ウェブ層の構成機能力・プ層の経過時に原間で剝離し、一体化した不穏シートが得られない。また、逆に結合剤(バインダー)の質を多くして、構成機能間の結合を強固にしまった。収縮性機能のエ

燥したところ、非収縮性機能ウェブ層面に厚さ5 μの有孔フィルムが形成された。処理液は、ポリアクリレートエラストマーを主体とし、他に少量 の防汚剤、塩水削等を含有する合成樹脂溶液である。

フィルムを形成した後、収縮性繊維ウェブ層を90℃の熱水間にフローティングさせて収縮処理を行い、更に引続いてポリピニルアルコール繊維の溶解除去を行い、更に脱水乾燥して目付310g/ゴの不織シートを掛た。なお、収縮性繊維ウェブ層は経方向にだけ50%収縮(面積収縮率50%)した

このようにして得られた不識シートは、太い経 系が波状に続むことにより形成された市方向の畝 を持ち、更に畝と畝の間の谷にはポリピュルアル コール繊維の収録に起因する微細な凹凸が多数形 成されてクレープ状となっていた。従って、この 不微シートは面白みのある外観を呈すると共に耐 炎性を有するので、航空機の内装材として好適に 使用しうるものであった。

プ博の収縮時に抵抗が大きく充分な収縮が得られない。また、一体化ウェブとしてニードルパンチクイプのウェブを用いると、本免明における高収を 技状流を縮して一体化した場合に比べて、非収縮 機難ウェブ層の裏面の平滑性が劣り、非収縮機 関ウェブ層に厚みの薄いフィルムを形成すること が困難となる。更に、ニードルパンチクイブのウェブを得るには自付100g/州以上としなければ ならず、高圧粒状流を施して得られるような低目 付タイプのウェブは得られにくい。

また、非収縮性機能ウェブ磨を積屑せずに、収縮性機能ウェブ磨の直接フィルムを形成すると、収縮性機能ウェブ磨に直接フィルムを形成すると、収縮後においてフィルムが全体に被打った状態のが得られず、クレーンが得られない。更に、フィルムを収めて、収縮性機能ウェブ層と非収縮性機能ウェブ層とよりなる積層ウェブ層の表を用いて収縮性機能クェブ層とよりなる積層ウェブ層の表を用いて収縮性機能のよりなの表面に多数の微調な凹凸が得られにくく、表面の凹凸状態が推大になって

しまう。

即ち、本発明に係る方法によって、多数の微細な凹凸を持つクレープ状の不織シートが得られ、柔軟性、伸縮性、融通性に高み且つ面白みのある。表面状態を呈する不織シートが得られるのである。従って、実施例で実証したように、この不織シートは車両用内装材、インテリア用内設材、医原用基布、合成皮な用基布、簡易外衣等に好過に使用しうるものである。

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